vaccinators. Public Health activities under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation are being continued. Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai returned after his training in public health work in America and after securing the degree of Dr. P. H. of the Johns Hopkins University. He has been appointed Assistant to Dr. Jacocks, the Honorary Advisor to Government on public health matters. It is proposed to start epidemiological and vital statistics work under Dr. Gopala Pillai's supervision in the Vilavancode taluk. On the return of Dr. N. Krishnan Tampi, the other scholar, who too has secured the doctorate degree in Public Health, it is contemplated to start health unit work. For entomological work in connection with malaria, filariasis and plague, steps have been taken to secure on loan from the Government of India the services of a trained Medical Entomologist. For maternity and child-welfare work, two lady medical diploma-holders have been selected for training in Ceylon. The hook-worm survey carried on since Makaram 1105 has disclosed a very high percentage of infection. A dozen treatment centres have been fixed in each taluk for conducting mass treatment for hook-worm, and the treatment will soon be started on the completion of the training of the staff and the arrival of the medicines that have been ordered. With the co-operation of the municipal staff, a filariasis survey of the Trivandrum town has been conducted from Mithunam 1105. The Municipality proposes to undertake mosquito-control measures experimentally in one out of the four wards where the survey has been completed. The incidence of filariasis is fairly high, for out of the 6,385 persons examined till the end of Dhanu 1106, 940 proved positive for micro-filaria. With the aid of the cinema and the magic lantern, the Health Educational Officer and the Hook-worm Survey Officers have delivered 436 lectures in various parts of the State to an estimated audience of 190,671 in the aggregate and 2,500 pamphlets on public health have been distributed. The purchase of a cinema film on cholera has been sanctioned.

Medical Relief and Sanitation.

28. The control of the Medical Department continued to be vested in the Administrative Board, Medical Services. The two new dispensaries sanctioned for Ranni and Palode were opened during 1105 and a fever dispensary to be conducted for five months every year from the beginning of Medam was sanctioned to be established at Vellarada. A lady Assistant Surgeon and two lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons and five European nursing sisters have been additionally entertained in the department in 1106. A portable X-ray apparatus has been purchased for the benefit of the public. Miss M. I. Gomez, Assistant Surgeon, who had proceeded to England on study leave to specialise in midwifery and diseases of women and children, has returned after training. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the department have gone to England for higher studies. A nursing class with 14 pupils was opened in the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, in Edavom 1105. A fresh batch of 18 pupils has been admitted into the midwifery class attached to the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon; and the question of opening a class for the training of compounders is engaging attention.

To provide greater facilities to women for higher medical studies, a capitation grant is made to the Vellore Medical School which reserves seats for Travancore students. This grant has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalle takes in a number of patients from Travancore and a grant of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned to the institution as a contribution towards the cost of additional accommodation which is being provided by the Mission. In company with the Inspecting Medical Officer and the local Executive Engineer, I inspected the proposed site at Sengamal in the Tovala taluk for a Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The place can now be reached only through the Tinnevelly District. An estimate for the investigation of an approach road running entirely through Travancore territory is under preparation. To remove the difficulties caused by the want of accommodation for maternity cases in the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, it is proposed to provide two new wards with accommodation for 16 patients in each and to take up the work of one ward immediately. A Medical Conference, consisting of the members of the Administrative Board and five senior officers of the department, was held at the end of Medam 1105. Several subjects relating to the reform of the department were considered at it and certain recommendations have been made to Government. The Administrative Board has independently examined the resolutions and submitted to Government definite proposals on some of them and the matter is engaging the earnest attention of Government. In order to deal satisfactorily with the demand from various mofussil stations for the opening of new medical institutions, the Board has been requested to prepare a comprehensive programme with special reference to the representations on the subject at recent sessions of the Assembly. New sanitary conservancy stations have been since the beginning of 1106 established at Oachira and Munambam. Proposals have been called for from the Sanitary Commissioner for the grouping of contiguous villages comprised in a compact and manageable area under central conservancy stations. The plague preventive measures in the High Range frontier have been continued; and with the recrudescence of the disease in the adjoining British District, two new observation stations were opened and a temporary Sanitary Inspector was added to the preventive staff. The prompt measures taken have effectively kept the disease out of Travancore.

Census.

29. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai was appointed full-time Census Commissioner from the 8th Thulam 1106. Some of the Special features of the census taken last week are the enquiries conducted, at the instance of the Census Commissioner for India, into the extent of unemployment among the educated classes, the migration of population and particularly of specific castes and tribes, the effect of contact with civilisation on primitive tribes, the prevalence of bi- or poly- lingualism and the rates of fertility and mortality in the different strata of society. Arrangements have also been made, as I mentioned last year, to collect